The sale begins at 10% o'clock this queraing

FESTIVAL HAT.—The introduction of New
Patestra in Gentlemen's Dress thats for the Amoust Festival of
Christmas Holidays, has its origin in our firm. The offering for
this essent (made up of our stanfard Hat and the popular now
quality and priced that announced in our Guarterly for Sept.,
1984 his now ready. In this announcement to our customers,
we deem it proper to stafe that every exapporation and nonstronicy has been carefully excluded, confining correleval in the
production strictly to the archive deged ruins of art.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashism for Gentlemen's Hist.

Thus Hampon This Houseness.

THE HAT FOR THE HOLIDAYS -KNOX has got AHE HAT FOR THE HOLDAYS.—KNON has got the most magnificent eight of HAT for the holds are that we have seen for many a cay. It is light, graceful, and elegant, and beats by comparison, my article of the kind of the holds are thore and to the city. It is just the thing for the holds are a hore and pleaded stock of Furs, in the plane of Victoriaes, Mafa, Bras, Caffa, ke, comprising Stone and Mountain Martens, Mick Martens, and Prench and Rassian Sables. It is stores are at No. 528 Boodway and No. 128 Fultonest.

PARIS HATS.—We have received per ship dvance, direct from our Paris Manufacturer, our usual supply superfine Fauxon Hars of the newest modes, and this day we then me et superfine Farnest Hars of the place them on sale.

LEARY & Co., Importers and Dealers in Hats.

Astor House, Broadway

HATS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY .- The beautiful

PARTS FURTHER HAY, just the article for the approaching holi-day. Call and got one at RAFFERTY & LEASK'S, No. 57 Chat-bam et, and corner of Chatbam and Pearl sta HOLIDAYS—STILL. THEY COME!—Buy your HATS at the New HAT Co.'s, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassou at. Single Hats at whole-sain pickes. For the \$4 Hat we charge \$5 only. Soft hats, Caps every variety of fancy style equally low.

FURS AT REDUCED PRICES-HATS AND CAPE. —At the West End Fachionable Hat and Cap Emporium, Gentlemen's Youth's and Children's Hars and Cars. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assertment Children's Hars and Cars. J. W. KELLOGO, No. 128 Canalet. DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES .- We are

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We are now closing out our extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Crostating of rich Silks of every style. French Merinos and Driannes, Popular, Parsantas, Riemons, Bounazunes, Ce. at great bargains, to make room for Spring goods. Also: 300 Fine Plaid Long-Stawles at \$4, worth \$6.

300 Fines the French Broadcrottis, 14, worth \$3.

300 Silk Dresses at \$6 worth \$6.0

200 Picces Fland Cammeres at \$2, worth \$4.

400 dox Bajou's celebrated Kid Groves, Gent's size, at \$5, per pair.

No. 347 Broadway, cother Leonard at.

UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

An extensive and superior variety of the above Goods, at the lowest prices for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the well-known Importing and Manufacturing Establishment of

(Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.) New York. OPPORTED THE METOPOLITAES COATS, DRESS OF FROM THE STANDARD FROM THE STANDARD THE S

500 SPLENDID DRESSES,
For Holiday Presents,
At 75 cm ts, \$41, \$41, 25, \$41, 50, \$41, 75 each.
Only balf the usual price, to close out the winter stock. Also,
200 Shawls in Wool and Broche, from \$2 to \$50.
G. B. WILLIAMS & Co., No 259 Greenwich st,
between Robusson and Murray, HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES .-

A great amortment at the strand, at the old STAND, No. 101 Bowers.

Particular attention lavised to the styles of Hosiery, Under-Shirts and Drawers of our own manufacture.

A. HANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

OAK HALL-TREMENDOUS BARGAINS! NOTICE—All kinds of the best and most Fashlonable Wisters Carriers, (including Boys') selling off at the cost of enamefacturing. Die Groot & Nos. Nos. 24 and 25 Felton at, and Nos. 47 and 49 Gold. N. B. Broken Banks taken at mated rather.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, EMBROIDERED SMOKING JACKETS, GRATLEMER'S SHAWLS, &c. —A very select stock of the above, for Holiday presents, at very reduced prices. D. Devilin & Co., Nos. 258, 259, 200 Broadway, cor. Warren st.

GREAT BARGAINS-CARPETS AT COST-PUR-MASSED AT REDUCED PRICES -PETERSON & HUMPHREV

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner of White-st.

Blegantly bound Music, in every variety and of the latest No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
PORE WISES and SPIRITS,
at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit.
ARTHUR KENDALL, Wine Merchant,
No. 7 Wullamest, New York

OREAT SALE OF FURS.—Dark Russian Mink Carss and Currs for \$18, \$25 and \$20, Hudson's Bay Santa Bars for \$40, Stone Marten and other Furs at equally low rates. Gents, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Chirch.

HOLIDAY OUTFITING. -Boys' Overcoats, Capes and Talmas. Also, a full assertment of all kinds of garments for blen and Boys, at prices reduced to suit the times.

BOUGHTON & KEAPP. No. 19 Coursiandt.st.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—Our large stock of BOYS'
Winyga Clothing, and the prices at which we are closing
them out, deserve the early attention of families supplying
them boys during the Holldays.

Down'th Co.
No. 28, 259, 200 Broadway, cor. Warret-st.

RICH TOILET GOODS.—Fine Perfumery, Soaps, Lable's Extracts, Dressing-Cases, Combs, Tooth, Hair, Nati and Shaving Brusbee, Bionne Figures, Bisque Figures, Clocks, Percolain Vases, &c. &c. (or sale by HENRY HAVILAND, Importer, No. 23 John-st.

NEW STYR OF PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES .-The subscribers beg to in form Gentiemen and citizens generally that they have opened at No. 314 froadway, with an extensive ascentiment of the above noted Boors and Shors, manufactured by Routsians in Paris, who received the Gold Medal at the authlition in 1849. Boots and Shore manufactured for the proposed and retail trade.

Delayono & Levenyas to SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS -PIANO FORTES The subscribers would call attention of those dearing to make a tenly spiendid as well as useful holiday present to their

cache a truly spiendid as well as useful nondary present to fourelegant.

of Papier Maché and carved Rusewood, which they now offer
for ade, together with a splendid assortment of their instruments of every style of case, from the fully warranted, and
sold at prices that cannot fail to sult. Also, Malloucons of
vory superior quality. Grovesters & Fattace.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will
discuss of the belance of his steet of first quality Respy. Made

February next, with an entire new stock.

WM. T. JENNINGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

RICH & Co.'s SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PARSET.—Twelve years in use, and never a dollar's worth of books or speer consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and seventy aim times; yety satisfied for New Year's presents. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 145 and 145 Water-st. The only makers of S., es combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Fatesta.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS SELLING AT COST. -White will, on and after to day, offer the balance of his took of Puns as cost, and those that want a good set of Funs at low prices, should call on WHITE, No 212 Broadway, cor. Fulton et.

Preparatory to removal, we are offering at retail our large and choice assortment of GENTLEMENT'S FUR-HISHING GOODS at refused prices. Our assortment of WINTER UNDER OALMENTS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, TES, ROMES DE GRAMMER, SUSPENDERS, AC, is not surpassed by any in the City. Blaver of Co. No. 99 William & R. B. -Will room of Innuary to No. 99 Chambers at north-sant corner of Church &:

oast corner of Church et.

TAKING STOCK.—From now till the 1st January, we will offer our large and elegant Stock of Wixtam Ocothing at very low figures, to close the e-mon.

D. Devist & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259, 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-et.

DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES. - Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Lubin's Extracts, Low's Brown Windsor, Manier's Calomel, Alien's Ext. Tarxacuum, Essential Olis, French and Eng. Chemicals; Tooth, Hair, and Nall Brushes; and other articles. For sele by HENRY HAVILAND, No. 23 John-St.

THE VERY LAST DAY .- No more Urns, Tes Sets, or Castors, can be obtained this year, unless purchas day. Don't delay, but apply at once, for the useful and log articles of Plated and Britannia Ware. Sold by

Lucius HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. GRAND SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING. m100,000 worth of fine fashionable Clothing, manufactured by three of the leading house in Broadway, selling at 25 per cent, under cost of manufacture, at Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-et.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Our entire stock f Holiday Cravata, Scarfa, Oloves, Mufflers, Under-Garancotz, lates, Traveling Shawle, Handkerchiefe, &c., &c., will be based at low prices I at PERROD & Sox, No. 81 Nasmu et.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special anction field Stream at the Burchant's Exchange. For further particulars see his catalogue on the day of asis. And in consequence of Monday must being New-Tour's Day, there will be no sale.

1855.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES. Account floor succeed of all kinds of Paper, Blank Books and Entimetry articles, at low prices. Account floors made to effect of the prices of the prices of the prices of the prices of the prices. Account floors made to effect of the prices. Because of the prices of the prices of the prices of the prices. Because of the prices of the prices. Because of the prices of the pric

No. 61 William st., pear Cedar.

600 Christmas and New Year's Presents will
a distributed during the Holidays, among 600 subscribers comsings of 100 farms and 2,000 Shilding Lotty, 615 early will semre a Warranteo Deed for Year Shilding Lotty, 615 early will semre a Warranteo Deed for Year Shilding Lotts, 710 feet
acch, or a Farm from two to twenty Acres. For full informame, apply to Cana. Wood, No 200 Broadway, where maps
and panaghatots can be had gratis.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS-SPECIAL NOTICE. - In d and young Toys for the children, will find this makey. H. S. Bookas, Fancy Bassar, No. 449

Colors AND Color-Boxes !- From the world-

LACE CURTAINS—LACE AND Free lived from Anti-on S & M. E. Towle & Co. have just received from Anti-on 20 pair rich Lace Curtains from \$3 to \$10 \$10 pair, while cast to import from \$5 to \$10; 250 yards Muslin Draper from 12c. to 5cc per yard, decided bargains; 1,50 yards Loubling Prayery at prices one-half less than they cost to manufacture Columnian Hall, No. 23 Grand it

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, -GREAT CHANCES

Rich Jewelery, for holiday presents, may be found at lower rates at the store of Wilmann & Berros, No. 548 Breadway, than at any other establishment in this city. We know it is hard times, and sell accordingly. Please call and examine our stock. Remember

Wildesta & Beston, No. 343 Broadway Sign of the Gulden Esc

NEW-YEAR'S OFFFFF. -- An attractive outfit of minor articles of dress is indispensable to gentlemen who at end winter parties and make holiday visits. We recommend all fashioushle men to visit AGARC'S, No. 253 Broadway, whose escriment of Cravats, Scarfe, Gloves and other elegant details

EMEROIDERIES, LACES-GREAT REDUCTION HOLDAY PRESENTS—At COLUMNIAN HALL, No. 231 Grand a —Bich Embry deries, vor. Habit Shirts, Collars, Sleeres, every hind, from 25c to 363 Mechlin, Bruxelles, Valencenne and English Thread Loses, reduced 30 per cost from farm I we prices. S. & M. & Towns. & Co., No. 231 Grand v.

and English Threest Leces, reduced 30 per coat. from farmer I we prices.

S. & M. E. Towns. & Co., No. 231 Grand'st.

TWO CHILDREN CURED OF FEVER AND AGUE BY Hair A BOTTLE OF R. R. R. R. P. No. 20.

TWO CHILDREN CURED OF FEVER AND AGUE BY Hair A BOTTLE OF R. R. RELIEVI-Daniel Serviceber, of Colombia Co. Ala., writes: "I bought one 25 cent bottle of Roway's Ready Relief. It is the best and most useful medicine I ever used. Two of my children had the fever and sages, for six men his I employed two of the best doctors in the county—they could not care my children. The une of half a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief cured them entirely." In all cases where the malaria of Ague prevails, we recommend the following treatment—the will protect the system sgaintst Ague: Keep the Liver and Bowels regular by taking one or two of Radway's Regular Relief is a disafectant and an atti-acid. If there is any malaria of agas in the system is will neutralize it. Those who are under the influence of sgue should take this dose two or three Huses per day—also beine the spine externally with the Ready Relief; likewise thought tow will prometly cure. Billianness, Coativeness, Indisection, Liver Complaint, Kidney, Bladder, and Urethra difficulties are in the constant and for a femily physic, they are the most mild, effective and pleasant medicine, in the form of Pilia, in use.

Each bottle and box of the R. R. R. must hear the facalculistions the form of Pilia, in use.

Each bottle and box of the R. R. R. must hear the facalculistions that in the male and female organ, and for a femily physic, they are the most mild, effective and pleasant medicine, in the form of Pilia, in use.

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Each bottle and box of the R. R. R. must hear the facalcu

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—The incontested, the incontestible superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unprecedented in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 20 cts. a buttle.

Lyon, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Dec. 30.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

Week contains the following:

I..EDITORIALS: The News fram Europe: The Attitude of Francis; Gonging: The Uncry Laws; The
Post Office Department; The Very Popular Institution; The Kanses Outrage; The True Ground; The
Crimean Campaign; What We Have Eden, &c.

II .. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letters from Our Own III...CALIFORNIA: Arrival of the eteamship George Law; The Mines.

I.aw; The Mines.

IV..THE WAR: More of the Battle of Inkermann; Correspondence of The London Times.

L SEWARD'S SPEECH AT THE NEW-ENGLAND FESTIVAL VI. TO THE WOMEN OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK: Letter from Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

VII. NEW PUBLICATIONS: The English Cyclopedia, by Charles Knight.

by Charles Knight.

VIII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK; Giving, in a condensed and roost conspicuous form, the latest and most important events that have transpired in the City, United States, Mexico, New-Grenads, South Pacific Cost, Europe, and Australia. IX.. POLITICAL NEWS: Iowa-U. S. Senator; Florida; Michigan Election.

Michigas Election.

X..NORTH AND SOUTH: By Mrs. Gaskell, suther of Mary Batton, Ruth Crassford, &c.

XI..OUR COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

XII..LECTURES ON FARMING.

XIII..THE SLAUGHTER OF 1854.

XIV.. THE POULTRY TRADE.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. XVI.. SLAVERY IN KANSAS

XVII..MARRIAGES and DEATHS.
XVIII.TELEGRAPH: The Latest News received by

Telegraph.

XIX. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock, Grain, Provision, and Cartie Markets; very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Fablication Office this morning. Price 8; cents. Sunscarprox.—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1854.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUSE of Monday ought to be

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

SENAIE, Dec. 29 .- Mr. Cassgave notice, when the Army Appropriation bill was referred, that when the bill came up he should call on the Committee of Finance to state what provision had been made for the means of ventilation and of hearing in the new Senate Chamber, in the capitol extensions. He hoped better success would attend the present efforts for these ends than had been achieved in the new Houses of the British Parliament. A remonstrance was pre-sented against the renewal of the patent for McCormick's reaping machine. A bill to remit penalties for carrying excess of passengers was introduced, and laid on the table. A special report on Indian matters was received. The Senate adjourned to Tuesday.

No steamer yet. The Atlantic was thirteen and a half days out last night at 12 o'clock, if she sailed at her regular time. There was no fog yesterday to keep her off shere.

We give in another column the list of passen gers shipped in the New-Ers, from Bremen, on the 28th of September. The ship, the reader will recollect, was wrecked on the Jersey coast, on the 13th ult., and about 250 persons perished.

The full list of emigrant passengers is published now for the first time. The names of the saved were printed in our account of the wreck.

James T. Morehead, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and Sepator in Congress from that State from 1841 to 1847, died at his residence in Covington. night before last. Gov. M. was a warm friend and supporter of Henry Clay.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, concurred with the Board of Councilmen on the levy for 1855. A new fire company was organized in the place of Engine Company No. 18, lately disbanded. The name of Orange-st. was changed to that of Baxter st., after one of the heroes of the Mexican campaign. The Market report was again under discussion, but was finally laid on the table. The Committee on the charges against Mr. Keen, Warden of the Penitentiary, reported that no proof had been obtained to substantiate them, and exenerated the accused from the same. The report was adopted. After a resolution of thanks

to the President, and his talk back, the Board of Aldermen adjourned sine die. The new Board will organize on Tuesday, we presume.

The Beard of Councilmen for 1854 adjourned sine die last night. A large number of papers were put through, as will be seen by our report. The Liquor Ordinance was laid on the table. The Tax Levy of 1855 was confirmed in both Boards. As we have before stated, this levy will be very large. The amount required for the Board of Education, beyond the sum assessed in 1854, and including arrearages for the year, smounts to \$520,000. The increase required by the Governors of the Alms-House is \$311,000. msking an increase over 1854 in these two depariments only of \$231,000. The expenditures of the foregoing departments are not under the control of the Common Council. The Board of Health bave added to the arrearages of 1854 \$75,000; the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps adds \$100,000; the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, \$90,000; the Croton Department, for injury to the Dam, \$30,000; extra tax for deficiency in Second-av. grading. \$33.500; extra for supplying gas lamps, \$131,000; making altegether \$1,340,500. The whole amount put in the ordinance as the Levy for 1855 is \$5,595,593 25. If the increased demands of the Board of Education and the Alms-House Governors be added (they were not put in the ordinance because the Common Council can neither add thereto nor diminish the amount) the gross amount of money to be raised by tax in 1855 will be \$5,918,593 25. The levy of 1854 was \$4,527,115 21; for 1853, \$5,067,275 60; average for three years, taking the sum named in the ordinance for 1855, \$5,063,328 04; excess of 1855 beyond the average, \$532,285 21, which is a little over ten per cent.

U. S. SENATOR.

The Albany Register of yesterday has a long leader opposing the reflection of Gov. SEWARD to the U. S. Senate, and predicting his defeat. The fact that his enemies make about all the poise that is made on the subject strongly affirms the probability of his reflection. His adversaries act as if aware that they have their capital yet to make, and must be quick about it or fail; while his friends rarely mention the subject.

The Register neks if there is nobody else than Gov. Seward fit to serve in the Senate. Cectainly there is: The Register man himself might answer at a pinch; but we cannot believe a change to him would be an improvement. Why will be not indicate who, in his judgment, is qualified to step into Gov. Seward's shoes and serve the State more ably and creditably? What is the sense in bush-fighting about the matter! If you have a man who could more than fill Gov. Seward's place, why not let the People have a look at him?

The Register exultingly asks:

The Register exultingly asks:

"Why should members of the Legislature abanden their principles and falsify their position, for the sake of electing William H. Seward to the Senate of the United States? Has the great State of New-York, the greatest in the Union, but a single man fitted for that effice? Is he the only citizen, snang all the people, of sufficient ability to discharge with credit the duties of a Senator? Has no other man any claim to the consideration of the people of this State? What has William H. Seward done, what great thing has he achieved upon which he claims a vested right to the suffrages of the representatives in the Legislature of this State? Has he such an influence in the national councils as to make it of vital importance to the interests of the people of this State that he, and only he, should represent them? We do not understand it so. Whether right or wrong, this is certainly an existing fact, that Gov. Seward has less influence with the Senate of the United States than almost any other man in it. Whether this is his misfortune or his fault, does not alter the truth of the matter."

-Now this which The Register turns off so lightly does seem to us a very vital matter. If Gov. Seward is unpopular in the Senate because of wrong he has done or meditated, that is a good reason for displacing him; but if he has made himself unpopular there by standing firmly for the Right when others deserted and betrayed it, why, that alters the case, does it not?

Now we hold that Gov. Seward is not unpopular in the Senate (if he is so at all) because of his faults, but because of his virtues. The acts and efforts which have won him powerful and bitter enemies at Washington are those which History will embalm as the neblest of his life. They evince courage, fidelity, independence, principle, bumanity. They were efforts in favor of the oppressed and down-trodden, and are such as no dying man would wish blotted from the record of his life. Surely, it is a very vital "matter" if Gov. 8. is to be defeated because of these. And we are confident that if he had been more sternly upright and uncompromising in his Senatorial career, he would have been still more unpopular in the Senate than he is.

But The Register brings another charge against Gov. S .- as follows:

"But there are other considerations which should deter the actual insjority of the House of Assembly and of the Senate from rendering him their support. Of all the public men of this State, he has done most to organize into a distinct body the foreign Catholic vots. He has pandered more than any other man to the foreign elements that have done so much mischief and exercised so strong an influence over the politics and the policy of the country. No man need be told that he has need been elements, as a sort of body guard, to promote his own fortunes, and hunt down hundreds and thousands of true American men who stood in the way of his ambition."

Now the truth is that Gov. Seward found our Adopted Citizens arrayed in one solid mass against these with whom he politically acted, and hon-eatly believing that the Whigs were their natural and implacable enemies, seeking every opportunity to oppress them and deprive them of political rights. But Gov. S. himself regarded them with no such feeling, and he did not believe they were hated or despised by his political brethren. He undertook by justice and kindness to convince them that they had been misled and their confidence abused by the demagogues who had long lived on their votes-that the Whigs were not their enemier-that they need not abjure their religion nor betray the land of their birth by acting and voting with the Whigs. He hoped that by patient and steadfast persistence in this course, they might in good part be won to scan without blinuing prejudice the real questions on which the two great American parties were at issue, and that at least a considerable part of them might thus be convinced that their duty and their interest in the country's welfare required them to vote with the Whige. If he did not wholly succeed in this effort, the fault is not his, but rather that of such men as conduct The Register, who neutralized all his efforts by showing unmistakably that, however such whige as Gov. S. may have been belied in the harangues of Tammany demagogues, there were Whige whom those harangues did not belie.

We do not know that Gov. Seward was ever essentially helped by what The Register most in-correctly terms "the foreign Catholic vote."

We know that it was cast almost solid against him in 1840, when he was last a candidate before the people, and nominally escaped defeat. But that hestility no more changed his course tasu the bawhing of the vast mob, composed of half Cayoga County, for the blond of the poor black bemielde. Freeman, caused bim to abandon the educated the inflation of a corrupt and gambling defense of that unfortunate being. Probably period. every Member of the Legislature chosen by "the foreign Catholic vote" will now oppose his reflection to the Senate. No matter-we presume he can spare the votes of both "foreigners" and persecutors of foreigners, and still have enough to reflect him.

THE LAST GREAT HUMBUG.

Those who attempt to deceive the public with regard to the party of Central America which the -called Land and Mining Company talk of celenizing, appeal to the long-sewied regions of the western slope as an evidence that the wilderness which they propose to occupy on the east possesses a salubrious climate, and a soil capable easy and inexpensive cultivation. It is true they tell us that the mountains which separate the two districts, mark also a certain contrast in the order of the seasons, and that while on the west, the rainy period commences in May and ends in November: on the eastern side of the Cordilleras the reverse is the case; so that the rains prevail only during the months from November to May, leaving the country during the rest of the year visited only by refreshing dews, and occasional summer showers. Thus we are taught by the advocates of this enormous folly that during the six months which, in our northern zone, are specially deveted to the labors of the pioneer and the husbandman, nature is equally propitious in this new and richer country. Now, we desire hose of our readers who are interested in the subject, to be convinced, as they can be by reference to spy impartial traveler, that all this is a false representation. There is in the entire Atantic slope of Central America, no such exemption from rains during any part of the year as is pretended. It is true that the proper rainy season is from November till May, but during the whole of the other six mouths of the year, owing to the peculiar situation of the country, heavy rains are of so constant occurrence as seriously to interfere with any attempt to clear and subdue the land. On the immediate coast, these rains are less continuous, but there the overflowing of the rivers from the showers inland keeps the whole surface in a swampy state, and prevents any advantage being taken of the comparatively clear weather. Indeed, the rainy season in this country may be said to last through the year, and, taken with the astonishing fertility of the soil, the dense luxuriance of the growths which cover it, and the masses of putrid vegetable matter lying everywhere, this fact presents an almost insuperable obstacle to the settlement of the country. That it will never be cleared up we do not assume, but centuries will clapse before that work can be successfully undertaken, and we dare say that the coast of Western Africa will quite as, soon be redeemed to the use of the cultivator as that of the Mosquito shore.

These simple facts must convince every one who ponders them that our former representations as to the deadly nature of this climate were altegether within bounds. But there is one circumstance which renders doubt on this subject impossible, and this is, that while the great propertion of this country is totally uninhabited, even by Indians, those who do attempt to live there constantly suffer from fevers, though native to the climate, and much better able than any foreigners. to resist its influence. This being the case, how utterly preposterous is the project of colonizing this region with North Americans or Europeans. Such persons cannot hope to survive a year, except at Blewfields or Greytown, or one or two other points upon the sea coast, and to invite them thither with the idea that they can subjugate and settle any part of the twenty-five millions of acres composing the Company's pretended claim, is a deception which merits exposure and denuncia-A striking illustration of the impossibility of

clearing this region may be found in the recent ace of the distinguished traveler Dr. Charles Scherzer, who has just been in Central America on a mission from the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna. In July of last year, this well-known naturalist, accompanied by a gentlemen from Philadelphia, a man of energy and determination, with an engineer to lead the party, and an experienced American backwoodsman, and some dozen natives as laborers and assistants. started from Cartago, the ancient capital of Costa Rica, to penetrate through the forest to the port of Simon on the Atlantic. A company and been chartered to construct a road between the two places, and the party proposed simply to determine the proper line for the work. The intended exploration had been publicly announced in the journals of the country, and they set out with the fixed resolution of making their way through to the ses. They entered the forest in the second range of hills, about 15 miles west of Cartago; they at once found that the undertaking was of a more arduous character than, even in their experience as travelers and woodmen. they had ever encountered. The density of the fcrest, even at that hight, is described by Dr. Scherzer as surpassing all vegetation out of the tropies. An impenetrable thicket of foliage presented itself before them; the trunks of the trees, surrounded by a massive undergrowth, interwoven with parasites and creepers ithout number, formed a barrier as difficult to break through as the wall of a fortress. Their toil was terrible. But though they were on the eastern slope, where it should have been the dry season the rains were nearly constant, and at the utmost not more than three or four hours of each day could be employed in working. They were among the hills, in a region far more tolerable than the lowlands which it is now proposed to colorize; the canopy of the forest overhead excluded every ray of the sun, but the heat was most oppressive; under foot the rains had converted the soil into mire, in which they sunk to their knees; and finally, after eighteen days of centinuous efforts, in which neither energy nor skill was wanting, they decided to abandon the attempt, reluctantly confessing themselves defeated by the insurmountable obstacles of nature. The point where they turned their steps proved to be eighteen bundred feet above the level of the Atlantic; and, on going back, they found that in these eighteen days of toil and suffering, during which they had not once changed their clothes, they had not once changed their clothes, they had succeeded in penetrating to a distance of four miles. This experiment, it should be remembered, was made by vigorous and energetic men, at an elevation where the air

s more wholesome, and the regetation, if possible, less rapid and exuberant than in the lowlands represented by the two hundred thousand certificates of stock which this Company desices to seil. Certainly they are right who affirm that a more impudent speculation was never generat-Went price it is proposed to put upon these

formed, but if they could be got off at \$3 apiece, which would be equal to ave cente an acre for the lance, the projectors of this scheme would pocket a sun almost equal to that they realized by their former speculation in the same country. We refer, of course, to their splendid operation in the stock of the Accessary Transit Company, the only tangible result derived from that mighty hubble, the Nicaragua Ship Canal. They had expended some \$200,000, at the outside, in explorations, steambeats, and the cost of charters. only valuable part of the grants and property thus acquired, they then put into a Joint Stock Company, in which they gave themselves 38,490 bares, that they afterwards sold out to the public at from \$20 to \$50 a share. As we said, it was a splendid operation; and the subsequent business of the Company, though it has not sufficed to keep the market price of the shares near the maximum, has still maintained them at a respectable value. This transaction, whose only real basis was a charter from the Gaverament of Nicaregue, it is now hoped may be repeated upon the Mosquitian swamps. It is true that the plan of the enterprise has a wider scope, and that something as grandiose as the conversion of all Central America into an Angio-Saxon Republic is employed as a bait for the unwary; and it is also true, as we are assured on good authority, that these wholesale Fillibusters have even gone so far as to make a special contract with the Transit Company, guaranteeing to that corporation a renewal and confirmation of its charter, after Col. Kingey and his invading force shall have succeeded in wresting from Nicaragua the sovereignty of the entire route from eccan to ocean. But these little arrangements are for the present kept rather in the background, and the stock in trade with which the new Republic is to be put upon the market consists simply of the lands covered by the Mosquito grants. How utterly worthless these lands are, for all purposes of settlement and culture, we have now shown; and if dupes can be found to buy up the pretended titles, they will not afterward be able to deny that at least one public journal was found to expose so gigantic an im-

Pro-Slavery logic. Hear! Hear!

current to that wilderness region. The contest between the pauper emigrants, shipped at so much a head from Boston and Sacingfield, and the bonest sountiers of Kansas, involved the very life of Western Missouri, and we have no doubt that hundreds of our hardy seemanry have gone over and squatted in the Territory, that never would have dreamed of leaving the State but for the machinations of the Emigrant Aid Associations. The latensity of feeling that has been aroused on this subject, renders it almost certain that the Des Silverness of the second certain that the Contest of the second certain that the second certain the second certain the second certain the second certain that the second certain the secon that the Pro-Slavery men will succeed in making Kansas a slave State. It is not so much a sentiment in favor of Slavery, perhaps, as it is detectation and aversion for the negrophilists and dealers in benevo-

The secondrel who thus defames his betters knows perfectly well that every man of these Eastern settlers in Kansas paid his own money in full for his passage, and had more left on his arrival, and instantly went to work to make his own living by his own useful labor. Had the emigrants from Boston, Worcester, &c., been accustomed to get their living out of the unpaid labor of other men's wives and children, there might have been some reason in calling them "paupers" of a certain sort; but there are no men in Missouri who are less like "paupers" than they are. And yet it is by such impudent and slanderous falsehoods as those above quoted that Missiourisus have been incited to defeand and bully the actual settlers of Kaussa out of their political rights and impose a Pro Slavery Delegate upon them. They will find that they are not half through with their job yet.

OUR STATE SEVATE

DEMOCRATS-Halsey, Hutchins, Barr, Spencer, Clark, Yoet, Danforth, Hitchcock, Storing, Lansing

-10.
KNOW-NOTHINGS-Whitzey, Brooks, Robertson,
Hopkins, Richards, Williams, Field, Butts, Patnam,
Walker-10.
White-Barnard, Sherrill, Crosby, Pratt, Muarde,
Bradford, Clark, Dickinson, Bichop-9.

We guess some of those designated as Know. Nothings will have to come out of that column, and be placed in the Whig, where they belongsay Hopkins, Williams, Field, Butts and Walker at least, if not Robertson and Richards also. Then we should like to know what Messrs. Dorrance and Yost have done that has turned the former out of the Senate and transmogrified the latter into a Loco-Foco since last winter? We move to amend the above table by restoring Mr. You to the Whig list, where he belongs, putting Mr. Dorrance in to keep him company, and inserting Mr. Watkins, (Hard,) of Orange, in place of Mr.

-As to the Ontario seat, The Post's corre-

certificates of stock, the public are not yet in-

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

The St. Louis Pilat exults flercely over the Pro-Slavery victory won by Missouri bullies and bowie-knives at the Delegate election in Kansas. It considers the contest in that Territory decided by it and Slavery fastened upon her forevermainly because the Eastern States sent emigrants thisher to prevent it! Had we only offered no objection to Stavery's going there, it wouldn't have gone; but by doing our best to stop it, we Insured its success! This is about the average of

Pro-Slavery logic. Hear! Hear!

"When the act organizing the Territory was passed, the chances, in our opinion, were greatly in favor of Kansas beir. a free State. The reasons for this are plain and obvious. The slaveholder is averso to innegration. His property is timid, and the relation itself begate itse that do not exist in a non-slaveholding community, and which are not easily severed. The North has always furnished more emigrants than the South, and even in the slave States there are always many who prefer to live in a free rather than a slave State. A large number of the settlers of all the western non-slaveholding States were emigrants from slave States, and such unquestionably, would have been the result in Kansas, if the agitators had remained quiet, and permitted the current of evenist to flow on in its natural channel. This did not suit their purposes. Kansas must not only be free, but it must be settled by Abolitionists—usero thieves and traitors to the Constitution and the laws of the land. They were not satisfied to permit the natural tide of emigration to flow, but they must force an unnatural current to that wilderness region. " "The context between the pumper emigrants, shipped at so much

beneath the hegrephists and centers in benevo-lence and humanity that have been at work in this business. If they had permitted natural cruses to operate without their influence, Kansas might have been after State. That the people of the Territory now will not exclude Slavery, we regard as a fixed fact."

The Evening Post's Albany correspondent classi-

fies our State Senate as follows:

spendent says:

neall at Canandaigue, and which will be opened January 2, by Governor Clark, who, hearing of a vacancy is a Scaate District, and feating lest the public interests should suffer, will order a new sleet on-at a late day."

The rumor in relation to the discharge of 500 men

by Mosers. Winslow, Corning & Co., of the Troy

-This is pretty good, but lacks the emention quality of truth. Gov. Clark has already tell Canandaigua definitively for Albany, and but probably already sent in his resignation of the

be considered, if not acted on, by Gov. Separate before he takes leave of office. ELECTION IN NEURASKA.

Senatorabip. But if he should mall H at Alban

to night, so as to reach Gov. Seymour to morrow

(Sonday) morning, it would still be in time to

An election for Delegate to the present Congress took place in Nebraska Territory on the 12th inst. The candidates at the poll were 1. Bird B. Chapman, late of Ohio, a Feleraeffice helder, who was a noisy Free-Soiler while he thought he could afford to be, and is now ... noisy a Douglasite; 2, N. B. Guddings, a Beaton ite, late from Missouri; 3. Hadley D. Johnson styled an Independent Dom crat: and 4. Jaim Bennett, whom The Union's correspondent term "a Fusion Woolly Whig, and of course Auti-Ne "braska"-that is to say, against letting in Slave. ry. (Thank you for that "of course.") Judas Bennett declined, not wishing to promote the success of Douglas's Chapman. We have vague report that Johnson has been elected. In cal questions, and especially the location of the State Capitel, doubtless inflanced the result.

MISSOURI.

The new Legislature of this State was organized at Jefferson City on Tuesday last. No party her a majority; the Whigs and Anti-Bentons being about equal, and each outnumbering the Benton ians. We believe the Whigs helped the Anti-Bentons elect their Clerk and then the Bentonian helped the Whige elect their Speaker. The Bentonians are willing to do anything and help any-body if they may thereby secure Col. Benton's return to the U. S. Senate, but we apprehend that they will be unsuccessful,

The Whigs held a Cauens and usanimously resolved to discountenance any agitation respecting Siavery in Kansas, or for the repeal of the No. brasks bill, and to vote for no man as U. S. Sens. tor who does not concur in these views. This is of course a bid for the Anti-Benton votes for a Whig U. S. Senater, and will probably win.

-Ab, well, it is consoling to reflect that we were turned out of the Whig party some time ago. ILLINOIS .- The recent election in Illinois re-

sulted in the choice of a majority of Anti-Nebraska men to the Legislature-the Hon. Abraham Lincoln being one of the two Members elect from Sugamon (the metropolitan) County. Mr. L. concluded to be a candidate for U. S. Senstor, and therefore resigned his seat in the Legislature. This (the resignation) was gallant, but unfertunate the Republicans got into a wrangle and threw away the seat, M: Daniels, (Nebrasks,) having just been chosen. We apprehend this result will tell against Mr. Lincoln, who has serred with distinction in Congress, and is a man of sterling qualities.

The Cincinnati Enquirer complains, with some show of justice, that its political adversaries seek to monopolize the representation of the Free States in the next Congress, (House). It says:

States in the next Congress, (House). It says:

"We learn from The Marshall Illinoisan, of the 16th, that the pretended Whig discovery of an error in the official returns of Clay County in favor of Archer, their candidate for Congress, of sixty votes, turns out to be false. There is no mistake, and the official canvassers have declared Allen elected by a majority of one vote, as before reported. Archer, towever, has written a letter to Atlen, giving him notice that he intends to contest the election before the House. The opposition, not satisfied with electing nearly all the members from the free States to the next Congress, have resolved to contest the seats of the few Democrats who are elected. Milliken, Fusioniet, is trying to onst Fuller, Democrat, from his seat in the Maine delegation; and a Whig is doing the same thing with Holl, Democrat, from Iowa. Archer is contesting Allen, from Illinois, and we believe Col. Cadwallader's [Domocrat] seat is contasted, from Penneylvania. We are not sure but the two Democrats from California will be turned out of the House on account of their having fought duels, which, by the Constitution of that State, dequalities a person from holding office. As the Fusioniats have the control of the Heuse, we should not be surprised to see them, with their usual unserepulousness, unseed, upon frivolous pretences, about all the Democratic members from the free States."

SPECULATION IN NEBRASKA.

Some weeks since, The Morning Leader (Cievetand, Obio,) charged that extensive land specu-lations were going forward in Nebraska, and that acting-Governor Cuming. Senator Douglas, Bird B. Chapman, and J. W. Gray, (Editor of The Plaindealer, Cleveland,) were jointly concerned in them. Th' charge The Plaindealer savagely denied. Yet we find in The Nebrasks City News of the 9th inst. the following extraordinary letter from Gov. Caming, (as is alleged,) which seems to sustain the material portions of The Leader's arraignment. It certainly calls for explanation:

TO THE PROPLE OF NEBRASEA. - The following let-

To the People of Nebraska.—The following letter has come to our hands, and we vouch for its authenticity. It can be proved by the testimony of Major George Happer and the whole I own Senate to be his own handwriting. It needs no comment from us. The original can be produced if wanted:

OMARC CITY, SAUNDAY, WAY, 25, 1854.

DEAR GRAY: Your paper received, I have only time to write a few words. I never forget my friends, and, furthermore, have always succeeded thus for in my efforts to serve them. The Capital (this is sticitly private) will be located, if I control it, at Omala City, and there is every prespect that it will be the greatest city in the West, bet seen the Mississippi and California. Furthermore, it will stay where it is put rely on that. Also, on the election of Caupman is Congress. Something may possibly turn up to disp Congress. Something may possibly turn up to disp-point me, but I have no fears. I have made the pro-prietors of the town DEED some extra lots to my friends. ou have been a pillar of the Administration, and e combinations, and faithful to Western rights; on the combinations, and faithful to Westera rights; on that account, and being personal acquaintances, I am yours intimately and always with you in spirit. In a few days I shall have the pleasure of sending you the papers, putting you in possession of an interest in the Capital worth now from \$3,000 to \$3,000, and of an indefinite value hereafter, after the loss tion.

and of an incentifier value introduct, so the tion.

This will be a guarantee by the proprietors of the town. For the loss few days I have not had a moment till flow to reply to a score of letters, my room having been filled with a succession of delegations on the Capital question, armed with alternate bribes, threats, and solicitations. Excuse haste.

Believe me ever yours.

This precious epistle from a Governor of Nebrasks.

This precious epistle from a Governor of Nebrasks.

was directed to Mr. Gray, editor of The Cleveland Plaindenier. The object is manifest. It explains many circumstances concerning the census and the representation in this Territory, and also the Governor's anxiety to have Chapman elected to Congress.

The Governor has published a threatening handbill, issued from his precious great city of the West, in or-der, if possible, to shield himself from the conse-quences of this affair, but we assure him that he will be likely to get justice shown him.

Iron Works, is untrue. The operatives of these work are only suspended while some changes are made in the machinery, and they will be resumed early in